

# The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

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Wednesday, March 6, 1901.

## The Charleston Exposition.

Senator Tillman failed to secure the appropriation of \$250,000 from the Washington government for the Charleston Exposition. He made a brave fight for it, but failed. Senator Tillman deserves the hearty thanks of the people of the city. The St. Louis Exposition cost \$5,000,000, while the pittance was denied to the Charleston Exposition. The people of Charleston are rich, and when their spirit is aroused, the men of means may come to the rescue, and yet have an Exposition which will be creditable to the good old city.

We have not been in love with the Exposition because of its great name, which we cannot now repeat without hanging up an old newspaper to refresh our memory, but if Charleston should claim it to be what it really is, a Charleston Exposition, there is no need of failure. As a matter of fact the people of Charleston have had little interest in a West Indian Exposition. The West Indians are not exercising themselves.

Why should Charleston put herself out to advance the West Indian business?

Why should Charleston undertake to have a State or National Exposition?

Why not have a Charleston Exposition, and invite the world to come?

If the local capitalists will get together and discuss the matter, adopt practical business methods, rely on their own resources, and go to work in earnest, a splendid show can be had without government aid. Concentration is the word, and under that banner the city can rally and bring a glorious success to the old city.

## McLaurin.

The newspapers are carrying on a preliminary fight against Senator McLaurin. But the voters will wait to hear from the Junior Senator.

He can no doubt tell why he voted for the ratification of the Paris treaty of peace.

He can no doubt explain his vote on the ship subsidy to carry fast mail and freights to distant ports.

He can also give his reasons for voting to subsidize the railroads to carry fast mails from Washington down South.

With due respect to the gentlemen who think that the true test of Democracy is opposition to anything the Republicans may propose, this newspaper expects to vote for McLaurin because of his votes on ratification of the treaty of peace and because of his subsidy votes to railroads and ships. We believe in progress. We would not vote for a candidate who opposed the ratification and the subsidy, if a candidate favorable to these questions was in the field.

Except for politics, there are prospective candidates for Senator for whom we would naturally vote. The time is past when blind hatred of a measure is justified on the ground that it originated in the Republican camp. This country has prospered greatly under Republican rule, and in the general chapter of accidents they may be right some times.

It is probable that McLaurin will be more popular next Summer than he is today.

## Free Cuba.

The Cubans for some time have been amusing themselves, framing a Constitution to suit themselves. In this there can be no harm, either to Cuba or to the United States.

The United States has a way of refusing to yield, as evidenced by the Paris treaty of peace. Cuba will probably find that the Washington government means what it says, both as to pledges at the beginning of the war, and on reconstructing the government of the island.

If the Cubans get as much liberty as is enjoyed by Massachusetts and South Carolina, Cuba will be free. Cuba could not reasonably expect the people of the United States to give Cuba greater liberty than we have. The people of the different States composing this Union have no right to make treaties with foreign governments, neither should Cuba have this right. The United States cannot afford to give Cuba the right to involve this country in war with foreign powers. As reasonable men the Cubans should not interfere with the United States in protecting their liberty in a manner which would save blood and treasure.

The best security for the peace and prosperity of Cuba lies in the fact that the United States occupies forts, which are garrisoned with United States soldiers.

Having implicit faith in the wisdom, patriotism, and generosity of the government at Washington we have no doubts that the Cubans will be pleased with their relations to us. The Cubans will get local self-government, and will at the proper time send their representatives to the halls of the National Congress.

## The Inauguration.

On last Monday President McKinley took the oath of office for the second time. It was the occasion of a great demonstration by the people. Good feeling prevailed and the people united, as they have never done before, to show honor to the President of the United States.

He went into office in 1897, when the financial affairs of the country were in a disturbed condition, and when further evils were threatened by those who would, if possible, depreciate the currency.

But better times followed his inauguration. The financial policy of the country was settled. Prosperity came to people in all the lines of pursuit. The farmer and the manufacturer were prospered.

The President, in 1898, stood firmly against the clamor for war in Cuba, and he did not yield till the time was ripe for it, and the whole country was united in the demand.

As an able and honest ruler he has come up to the expectations of his most enthusiastic friends. The Spanish war was managed with consummate skill, with results entirely satisfactory to the American people.

President McKinley's administration will fill an important chapter in American history.

His inaugural address is modest, but shows no disposition to yield one iota to those who would encourage dissensions in the territory acquired from Spain, while those who may be fighting the best interests of the country will be met with a firm hand.

## The Reason.

Many reasons have been assigned for the defeat of the government appropriation of \$250,000 to the Charleston Exposition. One good citizen said: "We didn't deserve it. How can a State expect government aid as long as it tolerates slavery, as is done in the Anderson stockades, and allows such political intolerance as was exhibited in McCormick in the shooting of a man while at work on his own premises?" It might be said that the News and Courier, as evidenced in its spiteful headlines and ill-humored editorials, did nothing to help Charleston.

## The Cotton Market.

The price of cotton goes down almost daily, and those of our fellow-citizens who have been holding for an advance in price may suffer considerable loss, but we have no advice to give as to the future. The changing price of cotton is one of the things some of us do not understand, and it might be presumption on the part of even a country editor to make predictions as to its future. This newspaper simply doesn't know where the price will go lower or rise higher than the figures at which they stand to-day. Last Monday, cotton was quoted as follows:

New York, steady, 9 1/16.  
Atlanta, quiet, 8 5/8.  
New Orleans, firm, 9c.  
Liverpool, steady, 3 3/4.  
Charleston, steady, 9c.  
Mobile, quiet, 8 5/8.  
Savannah, easy, 8 5/8.  
Augusta, quiet, 9c.  
Wilmington, 9c.  
St. Louis, steady, 9c.  
Cincinnati, steady, 9 1/2.  
Norfolk, steady, 9c.  
Salvador, steady, 9c.  
Baltimore, normal, 9 1/2.  
Boston, steady, 9 1/2.  
Philadelphia, quiet, 8 5/8.  
Memphis, quiet, 9c.

## County Fair.

In response to the call which had issued, a meeting was held in the Court House last Monday, to take into consideration the expediency or propriety of making an effort to hold a County Fair at Abbeville next fall. Our correspondents "M" has given a good account of the proceedings.

As an independent proposition we think the fair would be a good thing for us all, and which would furnish a pleasant occasion for everybody, but as an adjunct of the Charleston Exposition we take no stock in it.

Among our own people a little generous rivalry in the exhibition of curious things and odd relics of the things which we may have once possessed might be enough. That could be done without expense, and without special profit, but to haul off our products and to induce our people to spend their money in a city which has made less progress in manufactures than any other town in the State would seem like a joke. Charleston, we believe, never had but one manufacturing enterprise, and they let that freeze to death, when it was carried off to be resuscitated in the mountains of Georgia.

## Death of Miss Lila Norwood.

Miss Lila Norwood, a highly respected lady of this city, died at home, Monday morning March 5, 1901.

Miss Norwood and her people being of a modest and retiring disposition the public knew very little of her illness, and many were shocked yesterday at the announcement of her death.

It was generally known that Miss Norwood was sick, but few thought that her illness was of a serious nature. But she was sinking daily, with tuberculosis until the end came.

Miss Norwood was a daughter of the late James A. Norwood and she lived in the old homestead with her sister Mrs. E. B. Calhoun. She was a keeper at home and the counselor of the household. The Episcopal church, of which she was a member, found in her a steadfast friend and a willing worker.

## The Next Race.

In the next political contest Senator McLaurin will represent the views, and receive the votes, of the business men of the State. The manufacturers, and other business men will support him, while the strongest efforts will be made to induce the farming element to line up against him, but as the farmer is benefited by better transportation facilities, we do not know how the farmer will vote against his interest.

## Flash Lights Cast on the Scenes and Events of the Classic City.

A large crowd of gypsies passed through the West last Wednesday night for Horry Park. They were splendidly equipped for traveling, being well supplied with bedding, cooking utensils, horse feed and stove wood. Mr. R. S. Galloway attended the State Sabbath School Convention at Newberry last week. The meeting was interesting and well attended.

Mr. Moody Ashley died at his home last week. He was ninety years of age. Eugene Winer left his home Monday of last week. He is a native of the State of Georgia. Miss Mary A. in Parker of Watulala, visited Miss Isabella Austin last week. Mrs. Parker was in the West, but he was away for seven or eight days.

The friends of Mr. Noble Bell will learn of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. Kennedy, from the Morris and the American celebration. Mr. Judge Klugh, of Abbeville, visited Prof. and Mrs. P. L. Grier Friday night. Mr. Will Sherrard visited his daughter at the Female College Friday night and attended the celebration.

MAN SCARED BY A WOMAN.

Mr. Calvin Dodson was badly frightened a few nights ago as he came from the direction of Donalds. He suddenly came upon the figure of a woman that some mischievous boy had placed on the side of the road near Mr. Rice's. It is said that he made good time going up the road.

GOOD DAY FOR BOARDING HOUSES.

Thursday, February 28th, was observed as the day of prayer for colleges in Due West. Services were held in the A. R. P. church. A splendid and very appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Brown, pastor of the Baptist church. The subject of the discourse was "The Strength and Beauty of Early Piety."

SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

The Amelion celebration last Friday night was a great success. There was a large crowd present, including many from a distance. The exercises were highly appreciated. The music was excellent and added much to the occasion. Tenaes, the chief executive of the South Carolinians, were represented on the program.

LADIES IN DEBATE.

Monday night of last week the Calliopean Society of Erskine College held its first celebration in the hall of the Episcopalian Society. Miss Leanne Tribble, of Due West, presided, and made an excellent welcome address. Miss Mattie White, of Statesville, N. C., read an essay on "How much better it is to be a Woman than a Queen." Miss Mattie Brown, of Newberry, S. C., chose as her subject, "We launch tonight, the small we anchor." The debate was the central point of interest and was on the following subject: "Resolved, that man is more of a nation." On the affirmative were Miss May Davis of Troy, S. C., and Miss Katie Estes, of Columbia. The negative was supported by Miss Mattie Brown, of Newberry, S. C., and Miss Luna Tribble, of Due West. The debate was spirited and of interest from beginning to end. The subject gave ample room for the wit and humor that was abundant in the audience. The chief executive of the Calliopean Society, Miss Mattie White, of Statesville, N. C., Miss Claudia Cowan, of Doraville, Ga., Miss Lizzie Griffith, of Griffith, N. C., and Miss Lizzie Miller, of Rodman, S. C. The music was furnished by the Aeolian Club.

Tribute to Mrs. F. E. Harrison.

The angel of death in its flight alighted and laid its icy cold hand upon a sweet Christian woman—the crowning achievement of God's creative wisdom—devoted wife and mother, a loving friend, and a true and faithful friend. The once lovely tenement of clay now lies beneath the sod in Upper Long Care cemetery. The grief-stricken relatives and friends, in sweet communion with the good and the best, then weep not devoted husband and children, but weep for the father and mother, brother and sisters, weep not as those without hope. There is answer for your plaintive moans. "There is room in heaven." W. T. B.

Haddon's Locals.

R. M. Haddon & Co. are receiving daily new attractions in all lines of spring goods. A fine lot of spring goods at Haddon's. A beautiful line of new spring percales at Haddon's. White checked muslins, dimities and piques at Haddon's.

## CONTRIBUTED LOCALS.

What "M" Sees and Hears on His Rounds About the City.

Abbeville, S. C., March 6, 1901.

ABBEVILLE'S OPPORTUNITY—WILL HAVE COUNTY FAIR.

On last Monday morning at 11 o'clock, a number of citizens met in the Court House to discuss the propriety of having a County Fair next fall. On motion of R. S. Link, Jr., R. Link, Jr., took the chair, and in a short and stirring speech stated the object of the meeting, setting forth the many advantages to be gained by the County in a fair, and the building up of the interests of our County, which stands (alphabetically) at the head of the list, and by earnest and united effort on the part of our people can stand at the head of the list, and by earnest and united effort on the part of our people can stand at the head of the list, and by earnest and united effort on the part of our people can stand at the head of the list.

Mr. J. S. Graves, who said he was in favor of having a County Fair every year, which would develop the agricultural interests, and this would benefit all our industries.

Mr. H. E. Bonner, of the County Fair, was in favor of having a County Fair every year, which would develop the agricultural interests, and this would benefit all our industries.

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Mr. C. P. Hammond said, we need a fair and drive life and enterprise into our people. We can have a County Fair that would be creditable to our County and people, and was willing to exert his best efforts to bring about the movement.

Mr. Ed Keiser from the Savannah side, was in favor of having a County Fair and saw no objection to the movement.

Capt. Joe. Lyon said, we had no grounds, but plenty buildings and a city park, and the fair would be a great benefit to the County, and said he would furnish the "gold and silver" for the occasion (specimens in ore).

Mr. M. B. Clinckscale, of Due West, thought the move a good one and was in favor of a County Fair.

John E. Bradley was as usual high up for a County Fair and was willing to do everything in his power to bring about the movement, and believed if the ladies took a lively interest in it, nothing could prevent it from being an assured success.

On motion of R. S. Link, the chair appointed a Committee of three to invite a meeting of the citizens and residents of Abbeville, to meet in the Court House tomorrow (Thursday) evening to discuss the matter and put it before our people in person.

At this meeting Committees will be appointed for the different townships of the County. We hope our representatives over the County will seize this opportunity, that we may be fully represented not only at home, but in the State and National Expositions, and every body begin at once and work for a County Fair, and were sure not only of success, but of having a fair and of our people, will must keep pace with other Counties, or be left in the back ground.

SHERIFF LYON.

Expecting daily to receive his Commission and will enter upon the duties of his office this week. Mr. C. P. Hammond, Chief Deputy, and with such men in charge, our County need fear no harm.

COMING AND GOING.

Miss Maud Jones, of Columbia, is the charming guest of her friend, Mrs. W. D. Wilson. Messrs. J. A. Hill and Willie Ross spent last Sunday in Greenwood.

Mr. W. D. Wilson was called a few days ago to the bedside of his father, Mr. Wm. Wilson, who is at this writing.

Miss Ida D. Cason, after a delightful stay with her sister, Mrs. Ethridge, left for her home in Jewell, Georgia, last Saturday.

Miss Daisy Neiser with her friend, Miss Sanders, of Elberton, Georgia, are visiting with her mother, Mrs. Neiser, in this city.

Mr. Ed Thomas, our usual "drummer" spent several days of the past week in this city, where he was evidently greeted by many friends.

Mr. H. D. Reese is in the city and will for a short time give our people the benefit of his wonderful Oil of Life.

LEAVING ABBEVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. DePre will leave Abbeville this week for Atlanta. Mr. DePre is a fine machinist and has been in the city for several years, and only leaves to secure a better situation in the City of Atlanta, where his family will reside.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Anderson, left last Tuesday for Northern markets, where he will purchase an unusually large and attractive stock of men's furnishings. Everybody knows the elegant and fashionable stock kept at their "men's Emporium of Fashion." Look out for their spring and summer stock which will be handsome in design, elegant in finish, and in price to suit all.

Capt. L. W. Wain is now receiving and opening many new and beautiful Spring goods. Capt. White is a close buyer and a judge of goods, and people are always ready upon what they purchase from this staunch and reliable old firm.

Dr. G. A. Neidermeyer, who is working a special course for several months in the New York Polytechnic Medical Hospital, is home again looking well and ready for business.

GOOSE MAN BACK AT HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Dr. W. T. Penney, after a protracted illness, is once more at his place of business, to the delight of his many friends who rejoice with him at his restoration to health.

Our friend, Mr. Charlie Calhoun, was out riding last Monday afternoon, enjoying the spring-like air. His many friends are glad to hear of his improving and hope he will soon be back to his old place.

Mrs. J. Fuller Lyon was called a few days ago to North Carolina to visit her brother, who is quite ill.

AMONG LAWYERS.

Senator Thomas F. Brantly, of Orangeburg, spent several days of last week in the city. Mr. Brantly is a prominent young lawyer and represents Orangeburg County in the State Senate. During his stay in our city he was the guest of Mr. W. P. Greene.

Mr. O. L. Spence last Sabbath in the city, guest of Glenn Kibbel Inn.

Hon. W. N. Gray, Jr., left last Monday for Greenville to defend George Wilson of this County, who is held for murder.

Mr. Clifford Hadden went to Due West yesterday to see his sister, Miss Lila, who is quite sick with pneumonia.

GONE FOR GOODS.

Mr. C. W. Kendall left last week for Northern markets, where he will make his Spring purchases. His stock this season will be unusually large and more attractive than ever.

Dr. Killingsworth and family will go to their old home at the end of the week, to the farm of his birth day of his aged mother.

METHODIST CHURCH AT THE FACTORY.

A lot has just been purchased on factory hill near the railroad crossing, upon which will be built a nice Methodist Church for the benefit of the factory people. The building will be held down this week and the building commenced at once. Donations will be in order.

OUR SICK FOLK.

Ed Calhoun, after a severe illness, is now on his feet. Miss Nora Hammond, after being confined to her bed several weeks, is now able to be up and about the house.

The many friends of Mrs. Joe Wilson learn with much regret of her severe illness.

BIRTHS.

At Abbeville February 24, to Mrs. M. G. Jones, a daughter.

At Abbeville March 4, to Mrs. W. A. Thomson, a son.

DEATH OF MISS LILA NORWOOD.

After a painful illness of several weeks, Miss Lila Norwood died at her home in this city at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 5, 1901. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was ever ready with willing hands and cheerful heart to help the needy. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Her friends, and those with the immediate family, and a large circle of relatives mourn her death.

DEATH OF PERRIN NCMAHAN.

Perrin McMahon died at his home about 7 miles from this city on last Monday morning, March 4th, aged about 40 years. He was a native of this city and had several children. Funeral services were conducted at Upper Long Care last Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock. Interment in the cemetery.

BARKSDALE'S LOCALS.

Cotton seed hulls in large quantities.

## SHE FOILED A PLOT.

How Mme. Alboni Frustrated a Scheme to Hiss Her.

"Once upon a time, when Mme. Alboni was at Trieste," writes Henry O. Lahee in "Famous Singers of Today," "she was informed of the existence of a plot to hiss her off the stage. Having ascertained the names of her detractors and where they were to be found, she donned male attire, to which her short hair and robust figure helped to complete her disguise, and went to the cafe at which the conspirators met. Here she found them in full consultation, and taking a seat at a table she listened to their conversation for a time. After awhile she addressed the leader, saying: 'I hear that you intend to play a trick upon some one. I am very fond of a little practical joke myself and should be glad if you would allow me to join you on this occasion.'"

"With pleasure," was the reply. 'We intend to hiss an opera singer off the stage this evening.'"

"Indeed! And of what is she guilty?" "Oh, nothing, except that, being an Italian, she has sung in Munich and Vienna to German audiences, and we think she ought to receive some castigation for her unpatriotic conduct."

"I agree with you, and now please tell me what I am to do."

"Take this whistle," said the leader. 'At a signal to be given at the conclusion of the air sung by Rosina the noise will begin, and you will have to join in.'"

"I shall be very glad to do so," said the singer and put the whistle in her pocket.

In the evening the house was packed—every seat was occupied—and the audience warmly applauded the opening numbers of the opera. In due course Mme. Alboni appeared, and at the point at which she was about to address her tutor a few of the conspirators began to make a disturbance, not waiting for the signal.

Without showing any concern, Mme. Alboni walked down to the footlights, and holding up the whistle, which was hung to her neck by a ribbon, she exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, are you not a little before your time? I thought we were not to commence whistling until I had sung the air.'"

For a moment a deadly stillness prevailed; then suddenly the house broke into thunders of applause, which was led by the conspirators themselves."

## A SEAMLESS TUBE.

There are Three Operations by Which It May Be Made.

Henry Souther said at a recent meeting of the National Association of Mechanical Engineers that the scientific and technical designation of a tube, whether seamless or drawn, depended solely upon the tube being made upon the process followed in its manufacture. Referring to the dictionary you will find that the word "seamless" means without seam, which conveys no light upon the subject. Turning to the word "seam," it is found that it is defined as a joint, suture, or line of union, and here in the last term we find the key. A tube joined in any way cannot be seamless. In the primary stages of its manufacture it is by lap, butt or lock jointed, it cannot by any subsequent operation be deprived of the seam and therefore cannot be considered when completed as being seamless.

A strictly seamless tube may be made by any one of three operations—first, a billet may be by successive steps punched into the form of a tube with punched thick ends, and in this manner the drawing processes be reduced to a tube with thin walls; next, the billet may be bored or the blank may be cast with a hole in it, and in either case then drawn to the required dimensions; thirdly, the tube may be made by the cupping process, which consists in taking a disk of the metal, forming it into a cup shape, gradually elongating the cup and reducing it to a tube, and finally by this means producing a tube.

Each and all of these processes yield a tube which is absolutely seamless and about which there is and can be no dispute. In all tubes formed with a seam the edges have first been separated, then united, either by lap or butt weld or by some lock joint system, and in these cases the joint cannot be eliminated by any after processes. The custom houses of the United States recognize the difference between a seam and a seamless tube. A seamless tube is one in which the walls have never been separated from the time the metal was in a molten condition to the time of the completion of the tube.—Iron Age.

## Spanking Convicts.

When convicts in the Colorado state prison become unruly, instead of being confined to bread and water solitary confinement they are spanked, a little more than 2 feet long, 3 inches wide and weighing 15 pounds. According to the chief of the institution, this method is entirely satisfactory and is free from the pernicious effects that often follow the ordinary treatment.

"During the spanking process," says the warden, "the prisoner has no time to brood to store away in his mind any thoughts and grow mentally one-sided as he is physically weaker, for all of his time and thoughts are concentrated into one spot for a minute or two, and when it is over he goes back to his work none the worse for the treatment."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Wax Figures.

The best wax figures in the world are made in New York. One firm here has two to show in its store. Each of these figures cost \$200. They are made entirely of wax and are the exact counterparts of two famous New York models. The first figure was sculptured after a French girl. Almost the only difference between the wax figure and the original is that the wax figure has dark hair and the hair of the original is blonde. The second figure is that of an American woman. Her figure and the soft pink flush of the skin seem almost perfect. The woman who stood for the model of this one was said to have been the best American figure in New York.—Boston Journal.

## Might Fit the Case.

Peddler—Wouldn't you like some mot-tos for your house, mum? It's very cheering to a husband to see a nice motto on the wall when he comes home.

Mrs. De Jagg—You might sell me one if you've got one that says "Better Late Than Never."—New York Weekly.

## Why He Was Successful.

The fact that success is mainly due to hard work has been expressed in many different ways, but one of the best was that recently employed by a very successful commercial traveler. He was talking with a companion, a rather lazy fellow, when the latter exclaimed:

"I declare, Jack, I can't understand why you always succeed in selling so many more goods than I do."

"I'll tell you why it is," replied Jack. "But," he added, "it is a trade secret, and you mustn't tell it to everybody."

"Of course I wouldn't do such a thing," was the answer.

"Well, then," said Jack impressively, "I succeed because when I'm doing business I wear out the soles of my shoes more than the seat of my trousers."—London Telegraph.

## The Secret of Success.

"I don't see how he can be such a popular clergyman when he abuses his congregation so."

"Easy enough. Everybody thinks he is talking about somebody else."—Brooklyn Life.

## Riches without charity are nothing worth.

They are blessings only to him who makes them a blessing to others.—Fielding.

## The oldest of Greek coins have the figure of a horse on them.

## The height of our endeavors will be measured by the depth of our trust.

## The art of trusting largely is learned in the school of prayer and Bible study.

## If God gives death it will not be less precious than any of his other gifts.

## The mistake of the Christian soldier is in seeking peace without instead of within.

## Many troubles may be God's spurs digging deep for the foundation of His temple in our lives.

## MORE FLAGPOLES THAN EVER.

Growing Disposition Among the People to Show Their Colors.

"Flagpoles," said a man who makes them, "are the pick of the forest wherever they come. Up to 60 feet in length, and this would include the great majority, they are commonly of spruce. Flagpoles more than 60 feet long are of pine. The spruce poles come from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The pine poles come from northern New York and Michigan."

"Up to 50 feet in length and a 50 foot staff would be counted a good, big staff. Flagpoles cost, all set up, truck on the top and halyards rove, ready to bend on the flag, from \$1 to \$12.50 a foot. The cost depends somewhat on the pole and somewhat on the situation, the latter question involving the difficulties attending setting the pole up. Longer poles cost proportionately more. A 75 foot pole might cost, set up ready for use, \$150. Flagpoles for buildings are sometimes made up to 80 feet in length, but not often."

"A 50 foot pole of the usual proportions, which would be 10 inches in diameter at the butt and 4 inches at the top, would weigh about 850 pounds. A